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Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

8150

日七十月十

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

六拜禮 號八十月壹英港

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT.

London, January 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 14th inst., says postal communication with Portugal is interrupted, but it is reported from the frontier that a revolution is being carried on chiefly by troops from France with the object of replacing the Government by supporters of ex-President Machado.

LISBON QUIET.

Badajoz (Spain) January, 15.
Telegraphic communication with Portugal is restored.
It is reported from Elvas that Lisbon is quiet. The seditious movement at Santarem has been completely suppressed and the Government is master of the situation.

BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS.

A SIX-HOUR DAY.

London, January 15.
The British Miners Federation Conference at Southport passed a resolution that the Government be informed that the miners intended to have a six hours' day. If the Government does not agree, the miners would fix a date themselves for the commencement of the system. The Conference also demanded nationalisation of mines.

BRITISH DEMOBILISATION.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

London, January 16.
An authoritative statement on demobilisation outlines the following plan, which is being tackled—The creation of an Army of Occupation for the Rhine, of moderate size but high standard of efficiency, for service until the Germans have made the required reparation, and when completed the remainder of the Army could be demobilised according to priority of trade category; the Army of Occupation to be mainly men who have done the least military service but who will be recompensed by the granting of substantially increased pay; the inauguration of plans in the near future for a post-war Army to garrison India and other places abroad.

STATEMENT BY SIR A. GEDDES.

London, January 16.
Sir A. Geddes has made a considered statement, as regards the complicated problems of demobilisation, urging the public and the Army to exercise patience and carefully to study the many sides of this thorny question.

He said Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Churchill were conferring in London and were closely examining means for speeding up the discharge of the more pivotal men. The machinery of release, which was steadily improving, was proceeding along lines designed to avoid industrial chaos and the evils of creating large masses of unemployed. The official policy was that general demobilisation should not yet be ordered and we are demobilising in a way which would give the country a homogeneous army at any one moment to meet eventualities. Sir A. Geddes concluded by giving a warning that the next twelve months would be critical, but there was great reason for optimism, and if we faced the situation as we had faced the war, we should win through.

MEDINA CAPITULATES TO KING HUSSEIN.

SACRED CITY ENTERED.

London, January 16.
The Press Bureau announces that an official message from Cairo, dated yesterday, states—The Holy City of Medina has capitulated to King Hussein under the terms of the armistice with Turkey. The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance was due to the long isolation, necessitating the permission for interchange of special communications with Constantinople. The sacred character of the City rendered it incumbent to secure capitulation by arrangement, not by assault. Moreover, the Turks had used the great Mosque as their chief ammunition depot and not a single shell could be thrown into the position without risking the destruction of the Prophet's tomb.

Emir Abdalla, representing the King of the Hedjaz, entered Medina on January 13, and was welcomed with enthusiasm. He proceeded to the Tomb of the Prophet where he offered midday prayer.

POLISH PARTIES AGREE.

PADEREWSKI BECOMES PRIME MINISTER.

London, January 16.
The "Times" Paris Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, states that agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation whereby Paderewski becomes Prime Minister and is now engaged in forming a coalition cabinet. This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish State.

Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Councilor, M. Dmowski and a delegate nominated by General Pilsudski.

TERRORISM IN PRUSSIA.

OPPOSITION TO SPARTACISTS.

Brussels, January 16.
A message from Dusseldorf, dated January 12, states that sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations to protest against Spartacist terrorism. Over forty people have, so far, been killed.

Two thousand armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings and are terrorising the population. A German Military commander-in-chief, who has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the armistice. The Russian Commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

MR. BARNES TO ATTEND.

The War Cabinet member, Mr. Barnes, has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George.
Interviewed, Mr. Barnes said he would voice the feeling of British Labour at Paris. He advocated that some authority should be established to be responsible, after the Peace Conference, to a League of Nations for industrial questions, with a view to promoting human conditions in labour world-wide.

SEVERE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Paris, January 15.
The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond official communiques, newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

It is reported from Paris that strong journalist protests have been registered in this connection, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris for the Conference, 500 of whom are Americans.

This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved of by most of the morning papers, but the "Times" Paris Correspondent, although unable to elucidate the situation does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance and understanding. In addition to communiques, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

GERMAN MINE SWEEPERS.

CREWS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY.

Amsterdam, January 15.
The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states the crews of all German minesweepers have struck and are demanding higher pay.

BOLSHEVIST REGIME IN RUSSIA.

GROWING PEASANT OPPOSITION.

Stockholm, January 16.
Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolshevik regime. A violent peasant rising has occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolshevik Peasant Committees who are exercising a tyrannical dictatorship, while the employees of the three largest munition factories in Russia have struck for an agreement with the bourgeoisie and end to civil war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES.

PANEL SYSTEM APPROVED.

London, January 16.
The Paris communique regarding the preliminary peace conversations says—The meeting adopted the following two general principles—firstly, each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it can have no influence upon its status at the Conference; secondly, in the selection of its delegation, each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each State at its discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will particularly enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation) and India.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE.

GERMANY FAILS TO OBSERVE TERMS.

London, Jan. 15.
In connection with demobilisation problems and the fact that the second armistice period concludes on 17th January when the Associated Powers must carefully reconsider the terms of the renewal of the armistice it is noteworthy that Germany has hitherto failed in many respects to carry out the terms imposed. The shortages in deliveries include 4,800 locomotives, 130,000 trucks, 5,000 motor lorries, nearly 900 heavy guns, including all types, 1,000 French mortars, 7,000 machine-guns and 600 aeroplanes.

Hereafter the "Chronicle" urges the Associated Powers to take a firm line, and when renewing the armistice to stipulate for the right of occupation of any strategic position. The Associated Powers desire to preserve order, to secure their own safety and lay down definite measures for demobilisation, thus bringing the German armistice into line with the other armistices.

The "Journal" urges that while these omissions are not rectified, we must maintain larger forces in the field than we would otherwise need. Simultaneously we should secure the abandonment of German military designs against Prussian Poland and the eviction from Germany of all Russian Bolshevik agents.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
Marshal Foch has gone to Trier to dictate the new Armistice terms which will regulate the cessation of hostilities and the prompt restitution of all property and goods stolen from Belgium and France. Much of the stolen property is warehoused at Bremen. A complete list of Germany's robberies has been obtained.

There are now financial changes preventing the cessation of German mobile wealth. Germany's gold reserves have been removed from Berlin to a safe place. The Germans are to be removed from Berlin to a safe place. The Germans are to be removed from Berlin to a safe place.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WAR RELIEF.

SUFFICIENT FOOD AVAILABLE.

London, Jan. 14.
A Press Bureau message from Paris says the third meeting of the Supreme Council on supply relief on Monday considered the present position of relief work in Belgium, Northern France, South-Eastern Europe and Northern Europe. Generally speaking there is a sufficient world supply of food to meet the needs of the Allied and liberated territories. All possible steps are being taken to meet them and to solve the connected financial and transport questions. It was agreed that all four countries should participate in financial arrangements and that consideration be also given to food supplies to neutrals and to Bulgaria.

AMERICA'S VOTE.

Washington, Jan. 14.
Representatives passed a bill as requested by President Wilson appropriating one hundred million dollars for European famine relief. Its early passage by the Senate is anticipated.

ENOUGH FOR ALL.

Paris, Jan. 15.
Important announcements were made at the meeting of the Supreme War Council as to relief sufficient for the world in the matter of supply of food, and meeting the needs of the Allied and liberated territories.

THE GERMAN UNREST.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.
A message from Berlin dated the 13th says: A procession of Majority Socialists in the Unter den Linden, for which crowds of sightseers congregated, was broken up by a sharp Spartacist fusillade from the rooftops.
Herr Reinhardt, War Minister, outlining the Government's immediate plans, said that steps were being taken to ensure the orderly conduct of the National Assembly elections on the 19th, also the disarming of the population and the restoration of order throughout Germany.

Despite the apparent triumph of the Government in Berlin news from other German centres shows that considerable disorder prevails. It is reported from Bremen that the Majority Socialists beat the Independents and Communists at the Soviet polls whereupon the latter proclaimed a republic. However, Government troops are besieging them at Wilhelmshaven. It is reported from Olenburg that the President of the Ostfriesland Republic has overthrown the Majority Socialist Government, re-established the Cuhaven Soviet, proclaimed a socialist republic and occupied the banks.

THE NEW SERBIA.

Belgrade, Jan. 15.
The Prince Regent in a proclamation to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes states that the National Assembly will be convoked as soon as possible and this will constitute the provisional legislative body. The proclamation outlines a number of democratic and socialistic measures, including liberal handling of the Agrarian problem.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

London, Jan. 15.
The Portuguese Government has issued a statement that the insurrectionary movement, which was supported by Bolshevik agents, has been suppressed.

The Swiss Government is deporting all the Bolsheviks.
Stockholm, Jan. 15.
The Russian Soviet Government has passed a resolution to use fifty million roubles for agitation purposes abroad.

BAVARIAN ELECTION RESULTS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Herr Eisner's party has been heavily defeated in the Bavarian national elections, securing only four seats. This is likely to lead to a Cabinet crisis. The Centre Party secured fifty-four, the Government Socialists fifty, the Democrats twenty-two and the Peasants eighteen.

USE OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
The French Cabinet has decided on the work to be done by prisoners of war in France. They will be used for reconstructing the liberated districts. Drafts of prisoners will be taken, commencing to-day, and set to work in the devastated regions. By March 20 at least 200,000 men will be so employed.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Paris, Jan. 15.
M. Duboit has been re-elected President of the Senate. It was no walk over. He obtained 98 votes against 88 cast for M. Selves. M. Deschanel was re-elected President of the Chamber by 301 votes out of 320.

THE LUXEMBURG DYNASTY.

Luxemburg, Jan. 14.
The Chamber, by 20 votes to 19 has chosen Princess Charlotte to succeed the Grand Duchess.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

New York, Jan. 10 (delayed).
Fifteen thousand dock workers have struck demanding higher pay and shorter hours. Harbour work is at a standstill. The Government has ordered the striking workers to return to work and to continue the work of the port.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Diocesan Boys' School took place in the school building to-day, at noon. Practically the whole of the scholars were present and a number of the scholars' parents and friends were interested spectators.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander presided and with him, on the dais, were the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Professor, Middleton Smith and the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Headmaster of the School.

The proceedings were opened by a short prayer offered by the Rev. Copley Moyle after which Bishop Lander called upon the Head Master to read the report.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
The report by the Headmaster (Rev. W. T. Featherstone) was as follows—

I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy who had been Headmaster for 39 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and to put in words the esteem and respect which all who knew them felt towards them. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this School, be as worthy as they were and do service for the school, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it. The standard of work, training and discipline in this school in the past has been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to report another year of successful work despite war conditions—difficulty in getting books and frequent changes in a depleted Staff.

Staff.—We have a staff of 4 full-time and three part-time Masters, one Master, 6 Lady Teachers, 3 Anglo-Chinese Masters, 3 Chinese Masters, and Drill and Swimming Instructors. Mr. H. Sykes has proved a tower of strength to me in taking over the School and we are especially indebted to him for his sound advice at all times, and for his arduous work and splendid results gained in examinations. Mr. T. F. Ford, who for two months after Mr. T. Thompson left us in October was the only full-time Resident Assistant Master, has done very praiseworthy work in the School and in connection with games. We have been fortunate in obtaining part-time help from several members of H.M. Army and in having several lady teachers all of whom and the Chinese Staff. I desire to thank them for their hearty and efficient co-operation. In December, Mr. E. A. Pierce, a Trained and Certificated Teacher, arrived from England. Mr. Pierce has seen much service in France and has been wounded twice.

Work.—The work done has been very satisfactory, as I can tell from the Weekly Examinations conducted by myself throughout the year. The standard of English is high—but I am trying to make it still higher by giving the lowest Chinese Classes more hours of teaching per week by an English Teacher than they have had in the past and by laying great emphasis on and giving marks for pronunciation and the knowledge of the meanings of words. Later in the year I intend to introduce a series of books and papers on English literature and history. The first three classes have been very successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S CONTRIBUTION.

Every Japanese boy and girl in the Japanese school at Honolulu contributed five cents to the United War Work campaign there recently. These funds were given to seven great American associations which have carried on work among the soldiers overseas. There are about 2,700 Japanese children in Honolulu.

CHINESE "TRAIL BLAZERS."
Fan Yuan Tien, Minister of Education in the Chinese Republic Cabinet; Yen Hsiu, founder of the first university in China; F. T. Sun, Minister of Fish and president of the Fish College, and Peking Chang, president of the Nankai College at Tien-tsin, were recent visitors at Utah. They were en route to China after spending more than half a year inspecting American educational institutions. "Trail blazers of a new day" was the name given the noted Chinese visitors by a local educator, for in their investigation into American educational systems is seen the foundation for great development in China.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.
An examination of the bricks and mortar in the Great Wall of China was recently made in Shanghai by Mr. J. C. Witt, a chemist attached to the Bureau of Science, Manila. Mr. Witt reports that the bricks are so weak that pieces may be easily broken off with the fingers. They are much larger than ordinary building bricks, gray in colour, and resemble pumice somewhat in structure. The mortar, which is pure white under the exposed surface, is much stronger than the bricks. The tradition that the bricks were dried in the sun only was confirmed by laboratory tests. If they had been dried in a kiln the appearance of the wall would have been considerably different and its strength and durability would have been much greater. The general appearance and analysis of the mortar indicate that no sand was mixed with lime.

SHIPS INSTEAD OF GUNS.
The private naval arsenal of Elswick on Tyneside is making elaborate arrangements for converting its great establishment to the arts of peace. A leading official states that they propose to extend their mercantile ship-building, and to build freight and passenger ships of the highest class. The firm is also taking up the construction of marine engines on the biggest scale, and it is also intended to build locomotives at Scotswood and elsewhere. "To meet the exigencies of the war, and to provide greater scope for the manufacture of guns and ammunition," said the official, "we moved our old engine works to Glasgow, and there we have formed an alliance with Messrs. A. and J. Main and Co., the Government contractors. This combination will continue the construction of our old specialties, such as hydraulic machinery, dock gates, bridges, and cranes, and it will also carry on civil engineering contracts of all kinds."

MILLIONS OF NEW SUITS.
Demobilisation will call for millions of new "civilian" suits. Production of military clothing is to be curtailed without delay, and mills which have been turning out khaki by the mile for four years past will be able to devote more attention to the production of "mufti." Whether there will be enough to go round really depends on the length of time demobilisation will take. A heavy rush back to civilian life would mean very short supplies, to say the least. Already there has been a large increase in the demand for civilian clothes. The head of a West-end business house stated recently that for the last four years his trade has been 85 per cent. military and 15 per cent. civilian. Since the armistice the percentage is 90 civilian and ten military. He gave it as his opinion that it will take about 18 months for the clothing and tailoring trade to get back to its normal state. Establishments where four years' old suits can be made to "look like new" for a few shillings are preparing for busy times.

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MARRIAGE.

CASSIDY-RODGER.—On the 15th January, at the Union Church, Hongkong, Philip Stanley Cassidy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to Margaret Johnston daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rodger of Hongkong and Kilm Scotland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.

DEMobilISATION AND AFTER.

It seems that the Government is losing no time in commencing the process of demobilisation. It is a colossal task that is in front of our organisers, but as far as can be seen they are proving themselves equal to the occasion. Of course the necessary organisation is not a matter of days or even months. Years ago the problem was taken in hand by some of the most capable men and women in the country, and, barring accidents, the huge schemes which they have perfected should work smoothly and effectively. But the work is of such magnitude that mistakes are bound to occur. When one considers the many millions of men who have to be demobilised and re-instated in civil employment, the immensity of the task becomes apparent. Demobilisation in itself is a stupendous undertaking, but the War Office has concentrated all its energies to make it as perfect and smooth-working as possible. Forms are supplied to every soldier in which he fills in all particulars regarding himself, including his civil occupation or profession. The trades and professions have been graded according to their importance as regards national demands and industrial necessity, and every soldier will be demobilised according to the industrial group in which he finds himself. Preference will thus be given to those who are most necessary for the commercial and economic welfare of the nation. Of course there are many special cases for which there are no hard and fast rules, but every case will be judged on its merits.

According to Reuters, the Government hopes soon to demobilise 27,000 overseas and 25,000 home troops daily, and from this it will be seen that immense organising and demobilising staffs will be required to ensure the successful carrying out of the plan. It is not only a matter of telling 52,000 soldiers every day that they can go home, and simply leave them to their own resources. First and foremost the 52,000 have to be picked out according to their groups, a very difficult matter in itself, and then they have to be transported to their own homes in Britain, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, all over the face of the globe. And they have to be paid and fed and clothed and looked after in every way, until they arrive at the railway station nearest their homes. All this great and complicated work has not only to be done in France and at Home, but in all the other theatres of war and throughout all the garrisons and military stations in our vast Empire. Here again shipping is the most important factor, and great things will have to be done in this direction if our armies are to be demobilised at the rate of 52,000 daily.

It is interesting to notice that the War Office recognises the necessity of sending home at once a great part of the forces stationed in India and the East. Most of the Eastern stations are at present garrisoned by unfit men, and it is only right that they be sent home at once, for the East is not exactly an ideal recuperating ground for B and B men. We consider that the Government has taken a firm grasp of the matter and everything possible is being done to make the process of demobilisation as simple as possible. The few facts given above give but a meagre idea of the huge and intricate work of the demobilisers, who must use not only their own organising abilities, but all the resources of the country—shipping, railways, and vast stocks of food, and clothing. Even when the men reach their own homes, the task is only half finished, and it is at this point that Labour, employment committees, and the Ministry of Reconstruction must take a hand. By all accounts there seems to be little to fear as regards the civil employment of our discharged soldiers, but the problem is so vast that the energies of the whole nation must be concentrated to cope with it successfully. For over 10 years our soldiers have looked after us: it is our turn now to see that they are adequately rewarded, and they would ask no greater reward than good employment and a living wage.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

While Hongkong is still forced to await the decision of the Government regarding the appointment of a Commission on the housing problem, Singapore has begun to tackle the self-same question, with which it has been for some time faced. From what we can gather, the situation in Singapore is practically on all fours with what it is here, Europeans being constantly crowded out of houses because of the snapping up of residences by Japanese and others. That was why a Housing Commission was appointed to investigate the problem, and the first step towards the carrying out of its recommendations is the authorising of the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$300,000 to be loaned to public utility societies or to individuals for the purpose of erecting dwellings. The Federal Council of the F.M.S. has also recently authorised the spending of a sum of half a million dollars for the same purposes. These decisions are on a line with the policy followed at Home, and they form an excellent precedent for like action in Hongkong. It does not matter whether the houses are intended for the poorer classes or any other section of the community—the principle is there. There is an admitted scarcity of houses in Hongkong, and many a resident would build his own residence if he had the ready money. This is where the Government could come to his aid. We sincerely trust that Hongkong will soon come into line with its Southern neighbours in this matter. But it is high time to get busy.

COMBATING BOLSHIEVISM.

It would seem from the statements by the former Danish Minister to Russia that the danger of Bolshevism lies in its marvellous propaganda system rather than in its actual strength. Petrograd and Moscow are its strongholds, and we are assured that if the trouble-makers were expelled from these two cities, the movement would collapse. M. Scavenius, who ought to know what he is talking about, says it would not require a big force to attain this object, inasmuch as the whole population is opposed to Bolshevism. That is why he appeals to the Allies to take action on these lines and at the same time to supply the Germans with more food so as to prevent the seeds of this Bolshevik menace taking deep root in Hunland. The trouble is that unless some definite steps are taken to check this evil, it will in course of time spread throughout the length and breadth of both Russia and Germany, and then Europe will be in as sorry a plight as she has been for the past four years. It will be peace, and yet not peace. In view of such an outlook as this, the question of wiping out Bolshevism is one of extreme urgency. But it is not too easy to accomplish, without a display of military force.

THE ARMISTICE EXTENSION.

Germany has requested an extension of the Armistice, and she has been told the terms on which she can have it. These include, among other things, the handing over of all her merchantmen, the restitution of the material stolen from factories in occupied territory, the surrender of the remaining U-boats and the destruction of those being constructed. It will thus be seen that the Allies are in no mood for playing with the Germans or for treating them in any soft-hearted manner. We all realise that the Huns are down and out, but even at this time of day they are not to be trusted, for if there is one thing in which they specialise it is in the playing of mean, underhand, dirty tricks. Therefore, if the Germans want the Armistice extended, we must add to the conditions already imposed in order to make assurance doubly sure that no trickery is intended. A report comes from Berlin that Germany refuses to hand over the stolen machinery from the factories because this material is absolutely essential for her industries. The audacity of the intimidation staggers us. It is equivalent to a thief declining to give up stolen money because he will be so much the poorer by the act. The Allies will assuredly not stand for any nonsense of this kind, and it will not be "amies" if they politely remind Germany that she is the conquered, and not the conqueror.

DAY BY DAY.

CHARACTER MEANS THE ESTIMATE ATTACHED TO THE INDIVIDUAL BY THE COMMUNITY.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the great munitions explosion in London, when 69 people were killed and 400 injured.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.7-18d.

Yesterday's health return showed one fatal case of enteric fever, the victim being a Chinese.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council has appointed Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1919, to be observed as a General Holiday.

The Gazette contains a description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown land at Quarry Bay, comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed. The area is about 14,400 square feet.

The collections at the Thanksgiving Service at St. John's Cathedral Sunday, 5th instant, for British wounded and disabled amounted to \$506.60, which sum has been paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Committee for transmission to the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Soldiers and Sailors permanently disabled in the war.

It is notified that the Board of Arbitrators appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lots Nos. 2506, 2507, 2572, 2573, and 2525, Survey District IV, is constituted as follows:—Mr. Charles Henry Gale, (Chairman); Mr. Eric William Hamilton, (nominated by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government); Mr. Albert Denison, (nominated by the owner).

The Gazette notifies that the First Schedule to the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915, is repealed and a new Schedule is substituted therefor. The effect of the above Order in Council is that in future all persons intending to leave the Colony must first obtain a Police pass, except the following persons:—(a) Members of His Majesty's Regular or Naval Military Forces travelling on duty. (b) Persons of Chinese race.

Thus Mr. Melbourne:—"No previous convictions. One dollar." A Sergeant:—"He is not the right man. Mr. Melbourne:—"Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Well, where is he?" Another culprit was brought forward who proved to be a man who had just been fined for obstruction. The first offender was again brought up and it was found that it was the charge that should have been changed, not the man.

There was again a good audience at the Theatre Royal last night when the Vanity Fair Company repeated the third edition of its programme. Every item was greatly enjoyed. To-night the Company concludes what has been a most successful season with a special programme, in which there will be a number of "request" items. From Hongkong this versatile body of entertainers go North, but residents will be glad to know that a return visit will be paid to the Colony later on.

There is shortly to be another boxing tournament held under the auspices of the Police Reserve, and in connection therewith an excellent exhibition was given at Headquarters last evening by Stoker Neal (feather-weight) and Seaman Miller (welter-weight), both of whom are to take part in the coming display. There were several boxing enthusiasts present, including Mr. N. J. Smith, and the exhibition given was much appreciated. There is promise of some fine sport at the next tournament. Inspector Wildin has the arrangements in hand.

1894.
HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending January 25, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
January 20.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 3. 1/8.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.
January 20.—If competition be the soul of trade, that between Hongkong and Japan must now be pretty well developed, for still another steamship line is having a cut in. The latest vessel to be added is the Akashi Maru, belonging to the O.S.K., which, it is said, will be the first Japanese owned vessel, excepting, of course, those owned by the N.Y.K. fleet that have ventured so far ahead in ocean traffic.

A NEW COUNCILLOR.
January 22.—The appointment of Mr. C. P. Chater as unofficial member of the Legislative Council for the Beach of Justices, is gazetted.

A COAT OF ARMS.
January 22.—Shadows of a deep brown golden hue were cast upon the Rialto, this morning, when one of the shining lights of the Exchange did the parade in a fearfully and wonderfully conceived ricksha, emblazoned with the family coat of arms: to wit, a billy goat rampant wrestling with the Bellyjoss camel for a camomile twig; each figure exhibiting indications that things generally did not agree with it.

WINTER WEATHER.
January 23.—It is doubtful whether the difference in the seasons has ever been more marked in this Colony than in respect to the unusually mild weather which we are now experiencing as compared with the temperature this time last year. On January 16 and 17, 1873, the thermometer suddenly dropped from 60 degrees to as low as 27 degrees at the Peak and 32 degrees in the City, while, in addition, all the trees on the upper levels were laden with icicles and the hill tops in every direction were capped with snow.

RICE FREIGHT DROPS.
January 23.—The rice freight between here and Saigon has come down with a run, having dropped from 16 cents to 12 cents in the course of the last few days, and there is every indication of a lower level still being reached before the Chinese New Year celebrations are over.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.
January 25.—As usual at this time of the year, the Colony is full to overflowing with rogues and vagabonds of every description, a goodly portion of the Magistrate's time at the Police Court being daily occupied in running the rule over social parasites of the most objectionable description.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

TO RETURN TO FOCHOW.

We learn that the Chinese Fleet is to return to its base at Fochow and will arrive there in time for the Chinese New Year. Many ships have been absent for several years and there are a large number of men on board the vessels who are natives of the port, so that the return will be most welcome.

PACIFIC MAIL CO.

THREE MORE STEAMERS.

The local office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advices that the United States Shipping Board has turned over for operation by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., in conjunction with s.s. Venezuela, s.s. Ecuador and s.s. Colombia, the following steamers:—
S. S. "Eclipse" 14,000 tons measurement capacity.
S. S. "Archer" 14,000 tons measurement capacity.
S. S. "Westyaca" 10,000 tons measurement capacity.
The Eclipse is due in Manila about the middle of March, the Archer is due about the beginning of April and the Westyaca about the end of April. The ships will then enter the Trans-Pacific trade and the Company will endeavour to maintain approximately a service with an interval of 10 days between sailing days.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, Jan. 17.
The President entertained the members of Parliament and press representatives, including the Wah Tsz Yat Po's Peking correspondent at luncheon and a theatrical performance yesterday. The President spoke of the future possibility of the country and the foreign policy.

A Mandate has been issued to inaugurate a Cotton Bureau with Chow Hok-hi, ex-Minister of Finance, as chief.

Chum Chun-hsun has wired to Peking stating that the Peace Conference might open on the 15th of February, pending the settlement of the Shensi and Fokien question.

MINES AT SWATOW.

ALL REMOVED NOW.

We learn that the electric mines, laid by the Chinese Naval Authorities, at Swatow, have been removed and thus the restrictions upon vessels entering the Harbour at night will be, in turn, done away with. Swatow being a tidal port, the restrictions have considerably hampered shipping, and mariners visiting the port will be much relieved to hear the news.

It is said that three of the mines have been lost and the question of utilising the services of divers to recover them is now being discussed.

GIBB LIVINGSTONE'S ROBBERY.

A CHINESE CHARGED.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning, with being concerned in the armed robbery which took place in the comptroller's department of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co. last week.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded.
No evidence was called.

SLIGHT ERROR OF £500,000,000.

GERMANY'S ACCOUNT WITH HINDENBURG.

Just before the issue of the 9th German War Loan the German Government issued the following leaflet headed "Hauptbuch Hindenburg's (Hindenburg's Ledger), underneath which is a sketch, representing Hindenburg engaged in entering up the war finances of Germany:

Intelligence for the War.
Heart for the King.
Blood for the Fatherland.
Fame of the All Highest.

Then follow the entries on the credit side, among which are the following:
Throughout the whole of our Eastern territory, peace—peace with the countries formerly belonging to the empire of the Tsar—peace with Rumania.

The best possible prospects for a substantial improvement in our food supply during the coming winter, because of the peaceful reconstruction in the East.

The American danger is not of a decisive nature. According to the declarations actually made by the Government of the United States of North America, no effectively trained fighting force can be brought into being and dispatched to Europe before the autumn of 1919. The few American troops now in France are merely a nuisance to the French.

The sum up, on the Empire's debit side stand the eight war loans, with a total of £4,382,750,000, and on the credit side:
Captured guns ... £300,000,000
Captured machine-guns ... 20,000,000
Captured rolling stock ... 500,000,000
Captured aircraft and other booty ... 1,512,500,000
Tonnage and freight destroyed ... 2,500,000,000
Enemy territory destroyed ... 1,250,000,000
Protection of German territory ... 850,000,000
Value of pledges ... 5,000,000,000
£17,207,500,000

[It will be observed that the exaggeration on the credit side is carried even to the casting of the figures, which shows an error of 10,000,000 marks, or £500,000,000 otherwise.]

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of the extreme socialists is said to occupy the Kaiser's bedroom at the Palace, while the Kaiser's private dining room is bestrewn with the corpses of sailors killed in the recent fighting and costly carpets are stained with blood. The authorities seem incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors and men and women of the most doubtful character from overrunning the Palace.

Prince Max of Baden was in the retreat on the Marne after our July offensive, and like King John, lost all his baggage. It was extensive, and provided for all occasions, even a public entry into Paris in a fine parade uniform and with a beautifully-chased sword. The uniform, with a magnificent helmet, was found by a Zouave, a native of the Lyons country. It finally came into the hands of M. Herriot, mayor of Lyons, who is putting it up to auction in aid of war charities.

A recruit who arrived at a depot the day after the day recounted his experiences in crossing London. A mob of women and girls beset him and kissed him. "Lord," he said, "I don't know how many kissed me. I might have relieved the town. One old woman said, 'Thank you, and God bless you, all you brave boys.' And didn't you own up?' He was asked, 'that you'd only been in khaki for a few hours?' Well, he answered, 'it would have been honest, but it would have spoiled it for them.'

The unnamed novelist who has been confiding to "Clandestine" in the *British Weekly* that twenty-five days suffices him to turn out a full-blown novel must be a singularly rapid worker but can hardly claim to break the record. Johnson, it is recorded, wrote the whole of "Rasselas" in the evenings of a single week. Scott on occasion could turn out a three-volume romance in six weeks, and Dumas, for a wager, wrote the first volume of "Chevalier de la Maison Rouge" in 68 hours. Sir Arthur Pinero, too, who wrote "Two Hundred Years" in one afternoon, deserves to rank with that most prolific of dramatists, Lope de Vega, who once wrote five five-act plays in fifteen days.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and by far the greatest potentate of the sixteenth century, had a somewhat similar career to that of the now abdicating Kaiser. He laid waste much of France and after many conquests in Italy was crowned King of Lombardy and Emperor of the Romans. Such was the alarm at his growing success that the Holy League was formed against him by the Pope King Henry VII, the King of France and the Venetians. At one time Charles got within a two days' march of Paris. The great idea on which he fixed his ambitions was an unconquerable empire in Western and Central Europe. He abdicated when he found that his aim was unattainable and spent the remainder of his life in a monastery. Here he had leisure to think over the havoc he had done, amusing himself with trifles such as repairing watches. Shorn of his royal estate he came to the conclusion that it was strange that he had expended so much blood and treasure trying to make all men think alike when actually by his own efforts he was unable to make a few watches go alike.

One wonders if the ex-Kaiserere his departure from Berlin for exile took with him his rules of conduct—Weltanschauung, which overhung his study table in the castle. Here he transacted his correspondence, made marginal notes on State papers, and signed orders. There is something infinitely human about William's Weltanschauung, and the sentiments it expresses must burn hot in his heart to-day. To his present condition it seems almost tragically appropriate. It reads:—"To be strong in pain; to desire nothing that is unobtainable or worthless; to be satisfied with the day as it comes; to seek the good in everything and to take joy in nature and men as they are; to be consoled for a thousand bitter hours by a single one that is beautiful; and to give of one's best with all one's heart and power, even when it will bring no thanks. He who learns these precepts and can follow them has happiness, freedom, nobility; ever beautiful will be his life. He who distrusts, wrongs others, and injures himself. It is our duty to hold all men to be good, no long as they do not prove themselves otherwise."

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NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "
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FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	—	due Bombay about
		29 January

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

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P. D. BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL AGENT, HONGKONG.
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HAMA	T. 12,590	Jan. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKO-	*Kitano Maru	FRI. 17th
HAMA	T. 12,580	Jan. at 4 p.m.
	*Tango Maru	SAT. 22nd
	T. 12,760	Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE...	Akita M.	SUNDAY,
	T. 8,750	19th Jan.

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pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez	T. 12,510	Jan. at 11 a.m.
and Port-Said.	*Mishima M.	FRI. 7th
	T. 12,590	Feb. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru	MON. 3rd
	T. 9,600	Feb. at 11 a.m.
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Keifuku M. (SATURDAY, 15th Jan. at 11 a.m.)

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SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW C. P. O. S. STEAMERS.

It is interesting to recall that the Canadian Pacific steamer, the Missanabia, was the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage from Great Britain to Canada after the outbreak of war, because when on or about the 3rd Dec. the Minnedosa, belonging to the same company, sails from Liverpool to St. John, she will be the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage after hostilities have ceased. The Minnedosa is a sister ship to the Malita, and has a tonnage of 14,000, speed 17 knots and accommodation for approximately 500 cabin and 1,500 third-class passengers. The C. P. O. S. have carried from the outbreak of hostilities to October 31, 1918, 1,041,000 troops, and passengers all over the world, embracing all ports in China and Japan, Singapore, Bombay, Mesopotamia, Suez, Gallipoli, all ports in the Mediterranean, Colombo, Dar-es-Salaam, Delagoa Bay, Durban, and Mauritius, in addition to the West Coast of North and South America, and the United States and Canadian ports. The total loss of troops carried caused by enemy action and irrespective of disease has been eight in number. The Canadian Pacific flag has flown in the "highest North" in latitude 72 30 N. On one consecutive continuous voyage one of the company's vessels steamed 22,441 miles. Over 4,000,000 tons of cargo and munitions of war have been carried, in addition to many thousands of horses and mules. The losses of the fleet have been comparatively small, and this is largely due to the great devotion of the officers and crews of the ships and the great pains taken by them in gun practice, anti-submarine work, signalling, station-keeping in convoy, and so forth. Over 300 officers and engineers were found out of the company's service for the Royal Navy, one of whom, Lieut. R. M. Stuart, has won the D.S.O. and V.C., whilst many others have received decorations and been mentioned in despatches.

FUTURE OF THE DOCKYARDS.

The tenth and final report of the session of 1918 of the Select Committee on National expenditure has just been issued. Dealing with the Royal Dockyards the report states that the Sub-Committee to the Admiralty had taken evidence on the subject of the Royal Dockyards, and had formed the view very strongly that for many years the dockyards have been starved in the matter of capital expenditure, and that as a consequence they are unnecessarily costly to work. The general impression made during the inspection of the yard at Chatham entirely bore out this view. Here there was a noticeable lack of modern labour-saving plant and appliances such as would be found in a well equipped private yard, and it was evident that the yard required large capital expenditure, in pursuance of a general plan of reconstruction, if it were to be truly efficient. Not only would economy be secured by the provision of the proper plant, but there would be a great saving in man-power and in time. The report goes on to state that: "The future of the Royal Dockyards generally must necessarily be governed by the nature of the peace secured, but your committee would strongly urge that an exhaustive review of the capabilities and use of each separate establishment should be made at the end of the war; that those worth retaining should be brought to the highest state of efficiency by a judicious expenditure of capital; and that no vested interests or historical and sentimental associations should be allowed to stand in the way of the complete abandonment of any which, owing to changed conditions, may have ceased to be permanently useful or are not worth the necessary expenditure to make them full efficient." Dealing with the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, the purchase of superphosphate is mentioned. The Committee says: "The President of the Board of Agriculture admitted in the House of Commons on the 18th July, 1918, that the Department had made a bad blunder in this matter. A loss of £28,750 on a transaction of £31,942 was incurred in 1917. The Board had found it essential in the spring of that year to increase the supply of superphosphate. Purchase abroad was unavoidable, and the loss occurred on resale."

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STRAITS & Calcutta	Vilim	Tues., 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Thurs., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Thurs., 2nd Feb. at 3 p.m.

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FOUR YEARS IN A CUPBOARD.

HOW FRENCH PEOPLE
SAVED A BRITISH SOLDIER.

If there was a means of registering an opinion as to who is the happiest woman in the world the public would probably plump for Mrs. Patrick Fowler, who with her two young sons, occupies a tidily-kept little cottage in Wharf-street, a little out-of-the-way thoroughfare in the ancient and royal borough of Devises. Mrs. Fowler said farewell to her husband, a gallant hussar, at Aldershot in 1914, just as the storm of savagery broke over Europe, and since then the only communication she has received from him was a postcard written "on the field" and addressed to her at the quarters she then occupied in the great Hampshire garrison. Letters she had addressed to her husband never reached him, and the solitary field card, a few days after he arrived in France, is all the tangible proof that she has had that he ever landed in that grief-stricken country. She inquired of everyone and everywhere, including the War Office, but still no news, till eventually, in March two years ago, the War Department informed her that no trace could be found of the missing soldier, who must therefore be presumed to have fallen in action on or about August 26th, 1914.

The "death certificate" was dated March, 1916, after which the Government allowed the full pay for six weeks, and then a "widow's" pension, with an allowance for the two "orphaned" children. Still, the "widow" clung to the faint hope that one day her husband would be found, but that slender hope was scattered to the four winds in the autumn of the same year, when she received a communication from the soldier's captain which seemed to establish the question beyond all doubt; it gave the probable date of death, and the spot where he fell as being four miles south of Cambrai. This intimation from Capt. (afterwards Col.) Lawson, to whom Patrick Fowler was servant, blanketed everything; there was no doubt in the woman's mind now that that she was a widow, and her children orphans. And, as though to entirely destroy any uncertainty, she received her husband's long service and good conduct medals from the War Office. He was an old soldier, having joined the Hussars in Dublin in 1896, so that he has now 22 years' continuous service to his credit.

GERMANS BILLETED ABOVE.

After these years of agonising uncertainty, words fail to convey the delicious joy in that little home when the wife learned that her husband is alive and well. The dramatic message reached the distracted wife and mother through the good offices of Lady Lawson, who lives in London. It is difficult to say which has gone through the greatest mental agony in the last four years—the husband, who has suffered enough to unhinge any ordinary man's mind, or the wife, who has quietly borne these years of indescribable suspense. It appears that Fowler was with General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's forces when they made their great stand at Le Cateau in August, 1914. Fowler got cut off in a wood, and was found by a Frenchman in the subsequent January in an almost hopeless state from starvation. The gallant Frenchman got him back through the "German" lines to the home of his mother-in-law, whom he asked to tend and care for the British soldier. She did so, in spite of the life-and-death risk which it was patent she was running, sharing what food there was in that little peasant cottage.

The risks of detection were very great, for overhead, in a loft of that two-roomed cottage, German soldiers were billeted. Fowler was concealed in a narrow cupboard, where he could little more than crouch for days together, whilst at other times he lay underneath a mattress which had been hollowed out in the centre. At other times he stood in a deep hole in the other cupboard, with a basket, in which were potatoes, over the "mouth" of the doorway. How his heart must

THE WINNING OF RUSSIA.

A PRACTICAL POLICY.

A Russian correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian* as follows:

Whoever wins Russia wins the war. Who wins her not by military force but by a real understanding of her mentality, her needs, and her prospects of democracy and freedom, wins not only the war but also the future. If the Allies use their advantages and take the right way to meet the needs of Russia, they are certain of the support and collaboration of all Russia's republican democratic elements.

If the Allies are to gain the confidence of the Russian people and secure their co-operation, they must speak to them in a different language from that of Germany, and in a language plain to a people just awakening to a wider comprehension of their own ways and needs. They must tell Russia that they are willing, first, to acquire knowledge of the urgent needs of the masses; secondly, to satisfy those needs.

The first step is to let the Russian people understand—through President Wilson by a message from all the Allied peoples to the Russian people—that the Allies wish to know what are the present requirements of the population of every part of Russia in order to help to satisfy them. The message must be conveyed to all through the press, by word of mouth, through notices, leaflets, and pamphlets distributed over the whole country. Following upon the message there must be a constructive effort to build up the economic position of Russia.

For this purpose it is desirable to start with an unofficial economic conference, composed of representatives of the large organisations working for the people in Russia (especially co-operative unions and trade unions, perhaps the most stable economic organisations in Russia at the present time), and representatives of corresponding organisations among the Allied peoples. No Russian Government would have reason to raise difficulties in the way of such an unofficial non-Governmental conference, because the conference would have as its aim not the solving of the internal problems of Russia, but friendly, social, and economic co-operation.

To consider the urgent preliminary measures and to prepare the conference it would be well to form an Inter-Allied Economic Committee. The constitution of the committee is of the greatest importance. It is highly undesirable that members of any Government should take part. It would be wise to get representatives of co-operative societies and trade unions. These representatives would meet the corresponding representatives of similar Russian organisations. They would at once win the confidence of the Russian people and guarantee that the object of the conference was not only the material interest of this or that industry, but the economic and social well-being of the peoples.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN RUSSIA.

In Russia the co-operative movement, strong before the war, became a particularly important economic and social factor after the Revolution, and the importance of the movement is especially significant at the present time, as it depends only to a limited degree on political conditions. It is regulated by the economic needs of the large masses of the population.

have throbbed can be imagined from the fact that at night-times the Germans used to steal from the loft and "lift" the potatoes from the very basket over the British soldier's head. It was rarely that he could get exercise—only when the Germans happened to be out of the loft. Then he would stretch himself out by means of a skipping-rope and other improvised gymnastics. Until the Allies reached Le Cateau again recently those French folks nursed, tended, and shielded him, whose life they undoubtedly saved; and, though their food supplies were reduced to the narrow limits of the meal of the Widow of Zarephath, they, like her, gave of what there was and the "barrel of meal" did not run out.

On January 1, 1917, there were 15,055 credit co-operative societies, 20,000 consumer societies, 3,000 creameries—a total of 47,255 co-operative societies of all kinds. The membership of the co-operative movement on January 1, 1917, was 13½ millions, or together with their families 67½ million persons, equivalent to 39 per cent. of the total population.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Russia has not been stopped by the Bolshevik Revolution. On the contrary, co-operative unions became the only power supporting and regulating the economic life of Russia in the most difficult conditions of exhaustion and disintegration. After the Revolution the co-operative societies amalgamated into more powerful co-operative unions. The number of large co-operative unions of co-operative societies in Russia on January 1, 1918, was about 800, against some 300 on January 1, 1917.

The co-operative societies in England might take the lead in the movement. The help of the representatives of the Co-operative Society, the Wholesale Society, the Women's Co-operative Guild, &c., would be very useful. Perhaps a small committee of co-operators working here, might take the initiative in summoning an inter-Allied committee of co-operators to prepare the Economic Conference. It might even send a deputation to Russia to explain more clearly the aims of the conference, acquire a first-hand knowledge of Russian conditions, and come into contact with the Russian local co-operative organisation and professional unions.

WORK OF AN INTER-ALLIED
COMMITTEE.

The Inter-Allied Committee of Co-operators and Trade Unions Committee might then elaborate a basis for the work of the Economic Conference of Reconstruction. It could, among other things, decide:

(a) The place of meeting of the conference.

(b) The steps necessary for organising urgent help.

(c) The means of informing (1) the Russian people as to the intentions and the measures to be taken by the Allies, and (2) the Allies on the conditions and the needs of the Russian people.

(d) The financial problem and the possibilities of natural exchange—that is the exchange of products for products, which is now perhaps the most practical form of exchange with Russia.

(e) The quantity and the quality of products at the disposition of the Allies for the purpose of exchange.

(f) The possibilities of transport.

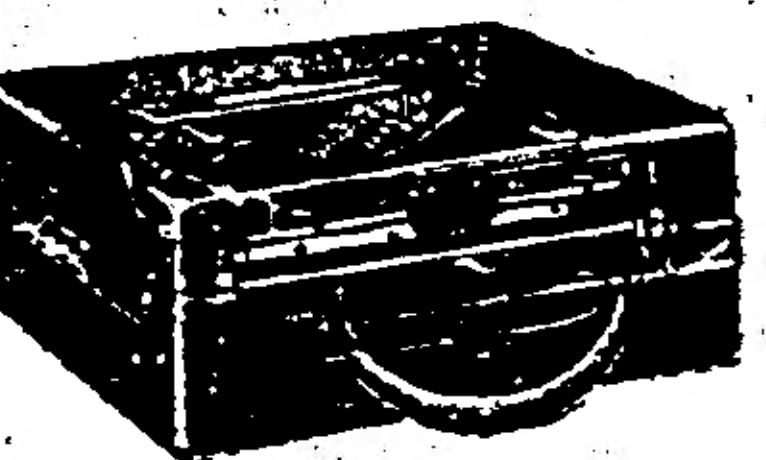
(g) The possibility of sending to Russia skilled workers, engineers, &c.

(h) Generally the measures to be taken to open up the economic intervention of the Allies in Russia.

The conference should be held in the near future, at the place fixed by the committee. We must know the special needs of the various parts of Russia, and also the different possibilities of exchange in this or that district. This knowledge can be acquired only through conference with the delegates from delegates from the local population sent up especially for the purpose of explaining their conditions and suggesting the measures necessary for economic relations between Russia and the Allies. The presence at the conference of the delegates of the local organisations should give the best security that the products and goods sent by the Allies would indeed come into the hands of the Russian population and not into those of Germany. The sending of relief supplies by the American Red Cross or Y.M.C.A. to Russia and also the assistance of private organisations of the Allied countries should be regarded as pioneer measures, preparing the ground for the work on a larger scale. Such proofs of humanity and friendship are very necessary in this most difficult transitional period, but they should be regarded as a temporary and local form of assistance. The connection between the peoples must be built on a large scale of international agreement and contact. The latter will in its turn open out many possibilities of private and semi-private initiative. The ultimate co-operation of the States themselves is unavoidable and necessary. But remembering the psychological and political situation in Russia, this union of States must follow and not precede the relationship of the peoples and the linking up of those social organisations which command the confidence both of the masses and of their Governments.

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Hongkong, January 18, 1919.

A MARINE HERO.

Captain Day, of the hospital ship *Glenart Castle* was recently presented with Lloyd's silver medal. When torpedoed he brought his ship, with 525 wounded soldiers, safely to land.

ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

APPORTIONING THE DELEGATES.

A communique from Paris states that hitherto it has been the practice for the Governments participating in the preliminary peace conversations to issue separate communiques regarding the proceedings. From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communique of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations. The President of the United States and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Allied Governments, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, held two meetings to-day lasting for four and a half hours during which the examination of the rules of the Conference was continued and almost completed.

It has been decided among other things that the following will be the representation—The United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, five delegates apiece. The British Dominions and India besides shall be represented as follows.—Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the Native States and one for New Zealand. Brazil will have three, Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Serbia two apiece, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one apiece, Montenegro one but the rules concerning the last named's designation shall not be fixed until the moment when Montenegro's political situation is cleared up.

BRITISH DOMINIONS DELIGHTED.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says the Dominion delegates are delighted with the decision cabled yesterday as regards their representation at the Peace Conference. They especially warmly appreciate Mr. Lloyd George's advocacy of their claims and see in the arrangement the creation of a precedent in Imperial affairs which is bound to lead to further developments.

One Dominioner in an interview said that the Dominions have now received "recognition" and apparently there is no doubt that the Peace Conference will have to be followed by an extremely important Imperial Conference at which the internal relations of the Empire must be overhauled. It is understood that the Dominion representatives will attend the general Conference whenever the smaller Allies are invited to participate (thus the Dominions are placed on the same standing as Belgium and Serbia) and moreover that two Dominion delegates will attend the conferences of the big States whenever their particular interests are involved. Thus when the German African Colonies are discussed South Africa will have at least two delegates and when Germany's Pacific possessions are being considered, Australia will have two and New Zealand one representative. One delegate has also been allotted to the Native States of India. The correspondent points out that this decision constitutes by far the most striking recognition which has yet been given internationally to the self-governing parts of the great units of the Empire.

THE OPENING CONFERENCE.

Paris, Jan. 14. M. Poincaré opens the Peace Conference on the 18th although M. Clemenceau will preside at the actual meetings. The representatives of the Dominions and India with their staffs at present in Paris number seventy-five persons.

NO BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 15. The Foreign Office announces that there will be no censorship of British correspondents' messages from Paris during the Peace Conference.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

Paris, Jan. 15. At the preliminary discussions of the Peace Conference the Imperial Government and also the Dominions' Ministers supported the view that the right of nationhood of the dominions should be acknowledged and whenever their special interests were concerned they should have a separate voice in the Peace Conference. The Home Powers are however strenuously contesting this view and consider that Dominions' representation by the Imperial authorities is sufficient.

As it is impossible for Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law to remain constantly in Paris when either is absent he will probably be replaced in the British delegation by one of the Overseas delegates.

The Russian question, which is the thorniest, will be one of the first questions discussed at the Peace Conference. The situation is causing the gravest anxiety and perplexity to all the Allied statesmen. Thereafter a high authority has declared that no peace leaving half of Europe and half of Asia in a state of chaos out of which another general war might easily spring can be safe. On the other hand there is no agreement as regards how the problem should be approached and none of the Governments have accurate and reliable information about what has happened in Russia.

In Poland the Allies have to deal with two Governments, also the Polish National Committee in Paris. Bolshevism in Poland is an unknown quantity. There is a considerable Bolshevik party in Estonia which the Allies wish to protect therefrom, while Riga holds as many Bolsheviks as anti-Bolsheviks.

One thousand journalists are attending the Peace Conference of whom five hundred are Americans.

BRITISH WAR BOND RECORD.

London, Jan. 14. The Treasury announces that on the 13th the total subscriptions to National War Bonds since their inauguration on 1st Oct., 1917, exceeded fifteen hundred millions sterling. The attainment of such a figure is a unique achievement. On 15th August last, which was forty-six weeks from the beginning of the issue, one thousand millions was the total reached. It has taken just twenty-one weeks to subscribe a further five hundred millions. The National War Bonds have thus beaten the record created by the Fourth American Liberty Loan which totalled fourteen hundred millions. The subscriptions were noticeably accelerated last week. It is hoped that before the present issue of National War Bonds terminates on 18th January the total of sixteen hundred millions will be reached.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

London, Jan. 14. There was great interest in a case in West London Police Court where Lieut.-Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford was remanded on a charge of murdering Major Miles Charles Seton, C.B., of the Australian Imperial Force who served in Egypt during the war. It transpired at the hearing that there were three bullet wounds in the body. No evidence was led. The tragedy occurred at the house of Sir Malcolm Seton. Lt.-Col. Rutherford is married and has six children. Major Seton was unmarried. All the parties mentioned are of high social standing. The deceased officer, hon. anaesthetist of Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, was in line male the representative of the Setons of Oariston and of the family of Cocke, Cornwall.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Discipline.—The discipline in the School is excellent.

Inspector's Report.—In June Mr. E. Ralph, H. M. Inspector of English Schools, examined each Class. After making some critical suggestions the Report concludes—"The School generally continues to do highly satisfactory work. I recommend the Highest Grant be awarded." Mr. Y. P. Law at my request, examined the Chinese Classes. His report was very good on the whole although handwriting in the lower Classes was adversely criticised. The Rev. J. S. Harrington, L. Th. examined Classes 1 to 5B in Scripture.

Examinations: Hongkong University.—The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local, and all in Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. In the July Matriculation 7 boys were entered, 3 passed, i.e. 100%. J. L. Young Saye gained honours in this Examination.

In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination—20, i.e. 80 per cent. passed. In the Junior Local 16 Distinctions were awarded to Boys' Schools in Hongkong and of these 16 Distinctions this School gained 8. Five Distinctions were gained by one boy, Ngan Chun On, whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. In December Ngan Chun On and Kor Bu Luk, both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination.

Oxford Preliminary Local.—We received 1917's result too late for last year's report. 21 took the Examination, 20 passed. One gained 3rd class Honours. One gained 2nd class Honours. We entered boys for July 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed until September and we have not had results yet.

In Pitman's Phonetic Institute we gained 3 Theory Certificates and 8 Elementary Certificates.

Scholarships.—The Ho Kom Tong Scholarship is awarded to Ngan Chun On. The Piercy Scholarships are awarded to W. J. Howard and C. E. G. Jackson. The Chan Kai Ming and Arthur Scholarships will be awarded when we hear the 1918 results of the Oxford Preliminary.

Health.—The health of the school has on the whole been exceptionally good. In June and July our attendance suffered heavily when the Shanghai fever visited Hongkong. Although the Government Schools closed for a short time, we did not. On one day 133 boys were absent. It is worthy of note that of these 133 only 10 were Boarders. (We have 95 Boarders and about 200 Day Boys.) It is a marked fact that the health of Boarders is generally better than that of the Day Boys, due no doubt to good plain living, to the keeping of good hours and to strict discipline generally.

This is a great argument in favour of Boarding Schools and especially so in this climate and because of many local conditions. Whilst on this subject may I say how much we owe to our very energetic and capable Matron, Miss Goggin?

Games.—More esprit de corps is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all boys (Day Boys and Boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The Boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer. Mr. T. E. Ford reports on the games.

Old Boys.—During the past we have not heard much of our many Old Boys who have been serving in the Army and Navy. In October we had a visit from Lieut. White. We mourn the loss of Lieut. Stapleton and of Lieut. W. H. Vivian. We would be very pleased to receive any news of Old Boys who have served in the Army and Navy and the Mercantile Marine. Interesting items of all successes etc. of Old Boys would help to keep alive the connection between boys and the School and thus, no doubt, help to add lustre to the School's honoured name.

Thanks.—Our best thanks are due to the medical and nursing Staff of the Civil Hospital, Dr. Thomas of the Tung Wa Hospital, and Dr. Kew for advice and care in cases of minor ailments which have occurred; also to the Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Messrs. R. Shewan, Lau Chu Pak, Ho Fook, Chan Kai Ming, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. H. Compton, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Chao Po Sien, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Sin, Wong Kam Fook, Ng Han Tin, R. H. Kotwall, P. K. Kow, for providing the prizes.

School Needs Appeal.—May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the School's needs and with an appeal? The School's needs are better and larger buildings, a School Chapel, playing fields, new equipment, Scholarships and Endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of Housing and Education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central Schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible Central School in this Colony would be Boarding School. Government do not generally supply these or support them with a special Grant, and it is for many reasons better that they should be managed by the Church or by private Bodies. The problems of Housing and Education are most intimately connected. In the housing problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys and girls to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This School has, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted in the Colony is a large graded Boarding and Day School with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the housing problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children, and Boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipped buildings and an Endowment Fund; it would supply a long-felt want not only for the Colony but also for the Treaty Ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these three have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third—salaries). A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing field cannot be maintained solely by school fees and Government Grants. No special Government Grant is given for Boarders. An Endowment Fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I appeal to all Old Boys and to the parents of Old Boys and of boys at present in the School, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labours of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old Boarding and Day Schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors—to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large Endowment and Building Fund in connection with this School. In the future, honoured will be their names and I can assure you that as a School connected with the Church of Christ all will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

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Kent, Kor Bu Luk, G. S. Ford, Wong Sik Chang, J. Litton, Sin Bing Ho, E. C. Fincher, Hung Kam Sang, D. S. Green, C. F. G. Jackson, Ngan Chun On (5 Dist.), W. J. Howard, Chan Hin, J. G. Anderson, J. Shea (1 Dist.) and H. Fox. Twenty-five took examination, 20 passed.

Class 1.—Class Prizes, Ngan Chun On and W. J. Howard. Scripture, J. Litton. Literature, Ngan Chun On. Mathematics, Kwok On. Science, A. T. M. Barma. Class 2.—Class Prizes, W. Zimmerman and Chu Yan Lok. Scripture, D. V. Lopes. Literature, P. Kwok. Mathematics, Wang Chun Fuk. Science, Im Chin He.

Class 3.—Class Prizes, Kam Cheung Fai and Lee Fu Wing. Scripture, G. Zimmerman. English, G. Kazavet. Mathematics, H. Hung. General Work, A. Perry. Class 4.—Class Prizes, E. Prew and Lee Hon Sheung. Scripture, Frank Chan. Algebra, Ng Chung Sing.

Class 5A.—Class Prizes, Li Kwai Wing and E. Zimmerman. Scripture, F. Kendall. Algebra, W. Brackett.

Class 5B.—Class Prizes, Tsang Kwong Wing and Yuen Kwok Huen. Scripture, Wu Cheung King. Algebra, Tsang Bing Wai.

Class 6A.—Class Prizes, Lau Tsing Lai and Yung Koon Way. Scripture, A. Leung.

Class 6B.—Class Prizes, Sai Chim Ngo and Wong Ching Tung. Scripture, Chan Ping Lu.

Class 7A.—Class Prizes, R. Leung and Leung Luk Lun. Scripture, J. Fisher.

Class 7B.—Class Prizes, Yau Yik Kai and Cheng Tai Chai. Scripture, Lo Wing Lu.

Class 8A.—Class Prizes, Kwok Po and B. Aris. Scripture, Li Hon Kit.

Class B.—Class Prizes, Ko Ju Chan and Lau Po Yee. Scripture, Ting Pik.

Afternoon Chinese Classes, Lower School.—Class A, Chan Ki Yuen; Class B, Lau Po Yee; Class C, Wu Tin Chai; Class D, Li Hon Sang; Class E, Leung Tze Wa.

After the report had been read, Bishop Lander said it gave him great pleasure to preside over the prize-giving. The school had a great history in the past and he thought there had been few instances of more magnificent work than that done by Mr. Piercy who was in charge of the school for nearly 40 years (applause). He had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Piercy in Canada and he was sure they would wish him to give those present their greetings. Mr. and Mrs. Piercy were quite well and enjoying a well earned rest. Some of them had wondered what would happen when a man who had had charge of the school from year to year, moved away. He was glad to say that the school had not moved away; it is still here and he was sure the Committee had a great deal to be thankful for when it was decided to appoint Mr. Featherstone as Headmaster to succeed Mr. Piercy.

He felt a little responsibility over the matter himself because he was the means of bringing Mr. Featherstone out from Home and also he recommended the Committee to appoint their present Headmaster who had done very well and they must give all praise to him. They were grateful to Mr. Featherstone for taking over the school at a time when it was very difficult to get a full staff. It had been very hard work but it must be encouraging to have a staff which had so loyally helped through the past year (Applause). A critical time had been tided over by the enthusiasm of their Headmaster and his loyal assistants. The speaker said he had noticed how the scholars had applauded their Headmaster when he had said it was one of the best schools in the Colony, and that showed that they agreed with the statement. One thing mentioned in the report was very important, and that was that the discipline of the school had been excellent. He did not know any school where it had been better. Without disciplining they could not be efficient. Mr. Featherstone was a man of vision. He looked forward to the time that is to come. There was, the

speaker believed, a tremendous future for educational facilities in the school. But they must have better accommodation; they must have playing fields and they believed they were going to get them. They had a magnificent University and in improving schools like the Diocesan School they were doing a service the University in teaching English and other subjects and he knew the Professors of the various faculties of the University appreciated what was being done. He was very glad they had Professor Middleton Smith with them. He is a gentleman who had done, and is doing as much or more than anybody else for the Hongkong University, and they were glad that Professor Smith had found time to be present to distribute the prizes. He called upon Professor Smith to perform that function. The prizes were then handed to the winners, amid much applause, after which Professor Middleton Smith addressed the scholars at considerable length. He thanked them very heartily for inviting him to distribute the prizes. It was the first time that he had had the privilege of addressing the scholars and of presenting the prizes but it was by no means the first time he had seen something of the work that the school had done. As His Lordship had said, there was a very close connection between the local schools and the University to which he had the honour to belong. The University had been described as the light-house of China. He would carry that one step further and say that the schools of the colony were the foundation upon which that light-house is built. Professor Smith then proceeded at length to impress upon his hearers the necessity for their realising the purpose of the work of their teachers. It was to prepare them for after life and they could not hope to succeed unless they were prepared. The speaker also referred to the fact that a common thing amongst Chinese was their faculty for learning, but they must get to know why those things were and they should investigate and puzzle things out for themselves. The speaker concluded by saying that he hoped the school would have a bright and brilliant future before it.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in a few well chosen words, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Smith, which was heartily seconded by Mr. H. Thompson, the Treasurer, and three rousing cheers were given by the scholars. The proceedings were then terminated by the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the officials.

GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held this morning at the Helena May Institute.

The whole of the members of the Committee resigned, owing to most of them shortly leaving for Home, and the following ladies were appointed to fill the vacancies.—Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Manning.

Lady Rees Davies was unanimously elected Captain and Mrs. Maitland Hon. Secretary.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Mrs. Manning, the outgoing Captain; Mrs. Crawford, the former Hon. Secretary; and members of the retiring Committee for their services during the past year.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

We are asked to state that the Captain's Cup Competition for 1919 will be started this month, and will be played from the last Monday to Saturday inclusive each month. This will involve playing in January, from the 19th to the 25th inclusive.

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The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in a few well chosen words, proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Smith, which was heartily seconded by Mr. H. Thompson, the Treasurer, and three rousing cheers were given by the scholars. The proceedings were then terminated by the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the officials.

DAY BY DAY.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong are holding a dance at the City Hall on Friday, February 14.

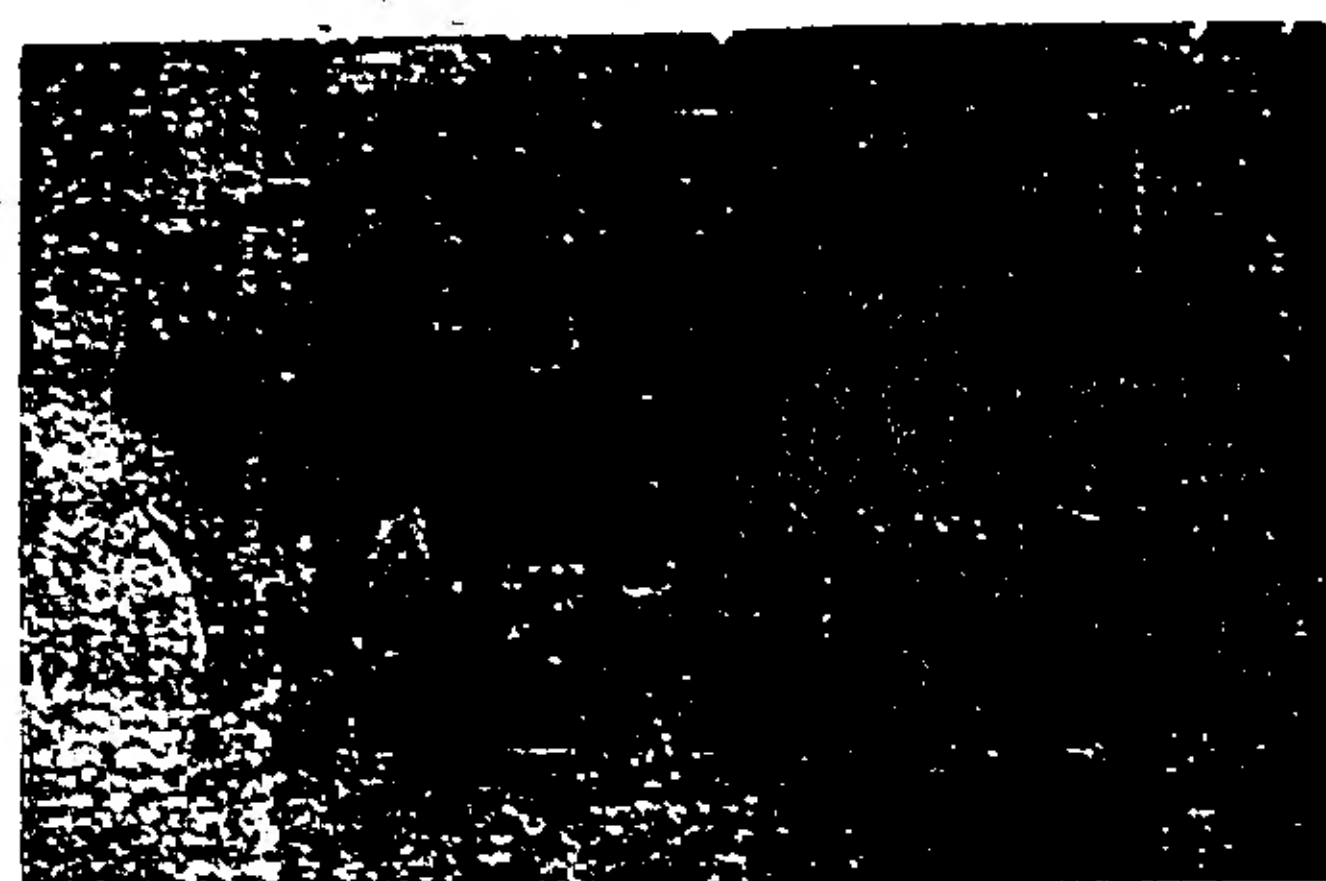
The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Public Mortuary who committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of his house.

Report has been made to the police by a woman living at Wong Kee Wi, Castle Peak Bay, that on the night of the 15th inst. three men one of whom was armed with a chopper entered her house and demanded her money threatening to kill her if she refused. The men then proceeded to ransack the place stealing about \$14.

A Chinese dressed in clothes that appeared to have long been estranged from the wash-tub, was hauled before Mr. Melbourne, to-day for stealing a suit of newly washed garments that were hanging from a bamboo pole. But this is a perverted sense of cleanliness and the thief will no doubt have to wash the temporary apartments which will be provided by the Government, in addition to his clothes, for the next fourteen days.

Mr. Melbourne has a very nice way of breaking the news to old offenders that he is fully acquainted with their past misdeeds. A defendant put on a look of injured innocence when charged with larceny, this morning, and stoutly protested his lifelong honesty. But his face became longer and longer as Mr. Melbourne interrogated him thus:—Do you remember going to goal in 1901?—Accused admitted the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., Jm. A.E. Francis,
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and power.

COMMISSION IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



RAILWAY, FERRY BOAT—SINGAPORE, JOHORE.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

NOTICE

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Shanghai	3/3 1/4
30 d/s	3/3 7/16
60 d/s	3/3 9/16
4 m/s	3/3 11/16
T/T Hongkong	3/3 13/16
T/T Singapore	139 1/4
T/T Japan	149
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	77 1/2
T/T Java	183 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	424 1/4
Demand Paris	425

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/O	3/5
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5
30 d/s. San Francisco	79 1/4
co & New York	79 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	447
6 m/s. France	447
Demand Germany	78
Demand New York	78
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	168
Demand Singapore	139 1/4
On Haiphong	41 1/2
On Saigon	41 1/2
On Bangkok	41 1/2
Sovereigns	6. Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	4. 30
Bar Silver per oz	48 7/16

NOTICE

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 28th January 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 28th January 1919, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
Hongkong 50 cts sub.	10
10	\$0.507 prem.
5	\$0.504 prem.
Canton	5
	1/2 dia.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 28th January 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited on Wednesday 28th January 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE
Secretary to
Hongkong, 13th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR-SAVING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

NOTICE

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed cover and marked "TENDER" will be received at the French Consulate up to noon on 24th January 1919 for the purchase of the French gunboats: "ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"

Length 149 Feet 3
Breadth 24 " 3
Draft 2 " 7

Compound engines 587 N H P
2 Thornycroft boilers 142 lbs pressure twin screws

The vessels may be inspected at H. M. Kowloon Yard Depot from where the successful tenderer must take delivery, vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (armament, ammunition and scientific instruments excluded)

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shamoen, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard—Saigon.

Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful tenderer.

Separate offers should be made for each gunboat.

Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before 26th inst. immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Not accountable for errors in description.

5% of the price for all expenses incurred.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE
Secretary

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	Every	15 min.
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GOLOFINA CIGARS.



The Wonderful increase in the
Demand of GOLOFINA Cigars
Demonstrates Beyond QUESTION
Their Superior Quality.

SOLD IN TWO SIZES:-

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT. AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR. PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
TUESDAY, the 21st January,
1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
St. east.

1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (6 cylinders)
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders)

The above are in fine running
condition, being practically new,
and have electric starting and
lighting systems.
On view now.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY 22nd January
1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 22 B Nathan Road,
(Kowloon).

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.
(full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Tuesday, the
21st inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 23rd
January 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
Tapestry & maroon covered
couches & chairs, blackwood
armchairs, desk, flower stands,
teapots, tables & stools, teak
overmantels, teak bookcases &
desks, Japanese water colours,
vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs
etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table &
chairs, teak sideboard with
bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, ice
chest, dinner & dessert serv. ces,
electro-plated & glass ware,
cutlery, etc., etc.

Double brass & brass mounted
iron bedsteads, teak single &
double wardrobes, dressing tables,
washstands, chest of drawers
etc., etc.

Also
1 Silver Teaset
1 Pianola Piano
1 Gent's Bicycle
And
1 Grand Piano (in good condi-
tion) by Colard and Collard.

On view from Wednesday, the
22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CENSUS OF CHINA.

A new census of China is to
be made during the coming year
by the China Continuation Com-
mittee. Figures will be compiled
of the population by provinces
and the proportion of the
population in each province
resident in cities of 50,000 and
over. For years the population of
China has been estimated at
something between three hundred
and fifty and four hundred
millions, while many have placed
it at a much higher figure.

NOTICE G. JAMES R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 10th day of January,
1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Officer Administering the Gov-
ernment, of One Lot of Crown
Land above Corom's Road in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.	1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C. 1/2 A.C.



11th TABLE.

From 13th Jan. to 19th Jan.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 13	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 14	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 15	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 16	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 17	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 18	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Jan. 19	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes' walk to the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL
(Late Grand Hotel, Southville, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 18th, & 19th.
9.15 P.M. Performance

American Gazette No. 20.

"THE COUNT OF
MONTE CRISTO"
2ND EPOCH
Entitled

"THE TREASURE OF MONTE CRISTO."
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE
CORONET
TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

THE "FAMOUS PLAYERS"
FINE PRODUCTION

"THE DAUGHTER OF
MACGREGOR."
"NEARLY A DESERTER,"
ETC., ETC.

HOTELS. The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:-
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.
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Wilson, at 11, Lee Hing Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.-
Sund. Sunday after Epiphany.
10th January, 1919. Holy
Communion (7.50 a.m.) Natives
(11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Psalms: O.M. and Lawes, T.
Fe m: Oakeley, Tule and
Tallis (2nd day). Benedictus:
W. vergal (7th evening). Hymns:
189, 77 (50). God Save the King.
N.B.-Psalm 95, verses 1, 3, 7
and G.P. in unison. Psalm 95,
verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11 in
unison. Hymn 189, verses 1
and 4 in unison. Hymn 77,
verses 1 and 6 in unison. Holy
Communion, (12 noon) Eves-
ongs (5 p.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Psalms: Russell Bathishill and
Hayes. Magnificat: Barnby.
Fune Dimittis: Barnby (8th
evening). Hymns: 72, 139, 81.
N.B.-Psalm 98, verses 1, 2, 6
and 8 in unison. Psalm 99,
verses 1, 2, 9 and O.P. in
unison. Psalm 100, verses 1
and 3 in unison. Psalm 101,
verses 1, 2, 6 and 9 in unison.
Hymn 78, verses 1 and 3 in
unison. Hymn 191, verses 1
and 3 in unison. Hymn 81
verses 1 and 4 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.-
Sunday Services January 19th.
Morning 11. Hymns: 381, 572,
359, 2-11, 625. Evening 6.
Hymns: 599, 198, 405, 371. Pre-
acher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.-
Sunday 19th January, 1919
8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Peak Church: Holy Communion
at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall, (No. 10 and
12 Pedder Street). Weekly
Services:-Sunday. Breaking
of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meet-
ing, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition
of Scripture, 8 p.m. Friday,
Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8
p.m.
Wesleyan Methodist Church
Wanchai.-Sunday Morning.
Services 10.15 a.m. Sunda-
Evening Service 8 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors Home
Arsenal Street.-Sunday Even-
ing, Gospel Services 8 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden
Road.-Mass and Sermon at
10 a.m., followed by the Ben-
ediction of the Blessed Sac-
rament.
West Church of Christ, Scotch-
Macdonald Road, Sunday,
11.15 a.m. Wednesday 9.15

POULTRY MARKET.

QUESTION AGAIN RAISED.

At Tuesday's meeting of the
Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L.
Bowley, pursuant to notice, will
ask:-
"With reference to His
Excellency's remarks at the
Legislative Council on 17th
October last, which were reported
as follows: 'If you want a
poultry market you can have it
at once,' will the Head of the
Sanitary Department inform the
Board what steps have been, or
are being taken to provide a
wholesale poultry market? And
will the Head of the Sanitary
Department submit to the Board
any plans (whether complete or
not) which have been prepared
with reference to such market?"

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

January 18.
Singapore, 1046, Bri. Capt. McDonald,
Shanghai B & S.-Mooring-
035.
Nagata Maru, 314, J.p., Capt. Taka,
Switow, A. Port.-Mooring-
Wanchai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. KIPANO, MARU, from
Hongkong.
Aljuna I
Brak
Campbell Mr & Mrs
O
Errol Miss E
Foester O B
Fukuda
Hirase
Ishida
Kawano S
Kawano Z
Kawano Y
Kurihara Y
Levinsky
Mizuno S
Morton Mr & Mrs
Miyahiro
Miyahiro
Nishimura
Nishimura
Odawara
O'Connor J T
Sakai
Petter Mr & Mrs
Schlam B A
Terasaki
Tokuza
Terasaki K
Wachi K
Y. miabito Mr & Mrs

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